Rights of Freedom. The right of the people to meet and to consider all matters of interest to them, and freely and frankly to declare their opinious, is inseparable from public liberty. This right and the right of petition are at the very foundation of the system of popular freedom. It is in the arbitrary and despotic governments that these rights are not recognized, and are obstructed and denied at the will of the imperial power. Where people are the source of power, and are supposed to control, they are super-eminently entitled to confer amongst themselves, and to decide what is best for the public good, or to examine into the public administration, and to censure public officials for neglect, or malfeasance, or usurpation; or, on the other hand, to commend them for their

We cannot fail to observe in this country that as there is an inclination for party usurpation there appears to be covertly advancing on idea that public meetings are sometimes hurtful-manifesting unhealthy excitement, and, as Senator Sherman, of the Mayflower, says, inflaming public pre-Judices. [When usurpation is afoot there must not be such prejudices-that most prejudiced of men may have them, but the people-what have they to do with them?] Monron went to Indiana to see if the people there were restless and thought of resisting; and President GRANT has, as he himself avowed, a system of espionage throughout the land to ascertain whether the people are inclined to rebellion against his usurpations.

How natural all this is! Heretofore pedple could meet, and it was universally deemed their right, and no Government spies were set upon them. They themselves were the source of power, and the conservators of public liberty as well as security. But now, when the Government is seeking to impair their rights and to perpetuate the power of a party, they must be watched and "bulldozed," and made more circumspect and cautious; and to impress them with the propriety of so demeaning following inquiry to him: themselves, men, and arms, and gunpowder terror.

In view of these signs of the waning of the power of the people and of the respect in which they are regarded by the central government of the nation, as well as the encreachments of that government, now is the critical period when the people everywhere should speek out boldly and unreservedly. The public opinion should be proclaimed trumpet-toned. The public j adgment should be felt by the public servants, and they should be made plainly to understand that the republic is still a free republic, in which power emanates from the people, and that the source of authority must be respected by those who are appointed by the people to administer public

That the conspirators are inferring popular prejudice and tendencies to insubordi nation from public discussion in open assemblages shows that these meetings are rather feared than objected to from other grounds. It is important to usurpers that the people should be still and paralyzed while the plotted treason to public liberty progresses. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, justly said that predictions or pledges that there would be no resistance only emboldened the usurpers.

Therefore we trust that there will be no more talk about submission. Freemen should boldly declare their opinions like true men and true patriots. Threats are the language of cowardice. But the volunteered pledge that there will be no resistance is the indication of timidity, servility, and ab-

Liberty must be waning when people are apprehensive that bold and indedependent expression of opinion may be misinterpreted and subject them to disfavor or disadvantage through the dispensation of favor or pressure from Washington. Again, the impression that obtains with some southern people that conflict must necessarily follow from a manly opposition to the Federal usurpations is an error, and their asseveration that they are tired of war is gratuitous. It is supererogatory to assume that war may point him to do so. follow the exercise of popular right, and we know it to be idle to say that if war comes the South will not take part; for everybody knows that the South would select its side and take it. But it is wholly out of order to speculate, at all about war growing out of the exercise of a constitutional and sovereign right of the people to meet and express their opinions.

No man has a right to avoid public duty, and no man has a right to assume that the trouble of conflict and violence is to follow

the proper discharge of his duty. Péople everywhere, as long as liberty lasts, should exercise and defend their rights, let the consequences be what they may. Collision should not follow the assertion of popular right and the maintenance of the constitutional liberties of the people; but if it should, censure alone must fall upon those who produce it. The people who are afraid to assert their rights are already conquered.

A manly and firm people can overrule the men who may meditate their enslavement. An over-cautious community that would rather submit to any outrage than be incommoded by resistance will soon be subjected. It is exactly such a state of society that gives birth to usurpers and dictators.

It is not the time yet for submission in this land, and we confidently look for that appearance of grandeur and majesty of the popular will that shall preserve the republic yet for a long time to the American people.

KELLOGG and PACKARD, the Radical Legislature, &c., being cut off from supplies by the Nicholls police surrounding the State building, of course they sent to President GRANT a wail of distress, and the President responded immediately, directing General Augur to clear the streets of the "mob"i. e., Nicholls's besieging force. What is the use of the dissimulation of the President? It's his old trick. To talk about hesitation and waiting for information.

the House to reject. The vote is therefore received. Next, he presents the Filler vote from Oregon. The Senate votes to reject, the House to receive. The vote is therefore received. And Oregon has six votes, instead of three! So with Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Each of ists be as anxious as now for a strong gov-these States has double votes, and both ernment, which will rexalt money and de-

Morton-The President of the Senate

made the following declaration : "There is no provision in our Constitution authorizing the Vice-President or any other officer of Government to come in and settle the question where the two houses

"The president of the Senate pro tempore has no casting vote under the Constitution, but he simply votes as a senator. If you give the president pro tempore a casting vote where the two houses fail to agree in

determining which is the true vote of a State, that right thus conferred upon the president of the Senate is given to him by virtue of a law, and does not belong to him under the Constitution; so that, after all, we are deputing to an umpire or to a third party the exercise of a duty which, according to the argument of the senator from Texas, and I THINK YERY CLEARLY, TOO belongs to the two houses as a part of the legislative power of the country. "Mr. MAXEY: That umpire is a part of

our own body. He is not an outside body, but is a part of Congress. "Mr. MORTON : That may be true. He is a member of this body either as Vice-President or as a senator; but the power conferred upon him is not given by the Constitution—it is a new power which we are conferring upon him. I deny the power to create an umpire to decide between the lico

Then, how can Mr. FERRY become the tool of the conspiracy, and take upon himself the act of counting the electoral vote and declaring who is President?

houses in a MATTER WHICH IS DEVOLVED

UPON THE TWO HOUSES BY THE CONSTITU-

Senator Morton also made a pregnant speech of eleven words during the same debate. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the

"I would call the attention of the Senator are placed where they may impart the most from Indiana to the second section. It provides that returns from such States shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return,' The question has been suggested to me as to what is to happen in case the two houses, acting separately, do not agree as to which return is the valid re-

To this Mr. Morron replied :: "I suppose there would be no vote counted in that case.".

So Mr. FERRY is evidently talkative-we should say silly. He is batted about by the interviewers, and, of course, has to explain. One of his later explanations sweepingly denies all the statements of his views as fabrications, and yet he involves himself by implication in the very worst attitude which any of the letter-writers, have placed him in. He is said to have declared that be "fully appreciated the grave responsibility dividuals, for the employment of couviet "which would devolve upon him should the labor, and what steps, if any, have been "two houses of Congress fail to agree upon | taken by him in reference thereto. "a method for counting the electoral vote." This is the very point of the conspiracy, and it were better that Mr. FERRY were in his grave than that he should undertake to meet any such responsibilty as he considers to belong to him. Mr. FERRY is but the proposed tool of the conspiracy. The disagreement of the two bodies devolves no responsibility upon him whatever. The duty assigned him by the Constitution is simply breaking the seals of the packages from the States announcing the electoral votes of the several States for President and Vice-President; and the Constitution requires that after he so breaks the seals, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, they shall "then" be counted: not by him, but by the joint ses-

Mr. FERRY, first, cannot break the seals at all save in presence of the two bodies; and. secondly, he cannot count the votes at all unless the regulations adopted by concurrent votes of the Senate and House shall ap-

.Mr. FERRY's anxiety about his responsibility in the event of non-concurrence by the Senate and House is no doubt more as to whether that responsibility devolves upon him at all than as to how he shall exercise it. On the latter point he has no trouble whatever. He is too good a Radical for that. But as to his right to obtrude himself, and to exercise authority which is (Mr. Johnson) had, since this subject had clearly not his, Mr. CONKLING is said to bave declared that it was so clearly not that the James River and Kanawha Canal devolved upon him that since the foundation of the Government "there had not "been ten men-drunk or sober-who had River and Kanawha Canal Company, he "the Senate the sole power over the electo-grossly mismanaged by its president, and he had not yet filed any answer. He called the fable that imagined that her ears were upon the clerk of the City Circuit Court a horns, and that she fell under the sentence few days ago, and was informed by that ofof banishment issued by the king of the ficial that such was the case, and it is but forest against all horned beasts. The mis- a natural inference to draw that they cantake he is making is very much like that of failed to file any answer to them up to this the poor hare, but if he pursues the delu- time. Mr. BLAND said his remarks to-day sion it may bring upon this great nation po- were merely as a skirmish line. When the litical disasters that may last through a gen-

The True Spirit of Manly Independence and Loyalty to Liberty.

At the grand meeting of the sovereigns of Ohio at their State capital on the 8th instant the gallant General Ewing, who fought in the northern army in the civil war, was loudly called for, and advanced amidst thunders of applause. He made a speech, of which we have the substance, as follows. It was unquestionably one of the most powerful efforts of the day. Read:

by pronunciamiento. The ultra pro-slavery at the proper time. leaders plunged into rebellion rather than submit to the decision of the people and surrender their long hold of power. The ultra Republican leaders, arrogating to Stuff! He meant to bolster up the Radical themselves all the merits of crushing the regovernment of Louisiana from the first.

The party represented by the President cannot afford to give up the State government of that State to the Demograts, because ment of that State to the Democrats, because sacrifices and triumph of the war, and now friends to serve in this matter; he knew no that would be damaging to Haves in the threaten to retain power by a method not pending presidential election.

Report of the Secretary of War-His pending presidential election.

Report of the Secretary of War-His compending presidential election. pending presidential election.

A New Complication.

If the 22d joint rule be renewed, then either house can reject the vote of any State.

On the other hand, if it be decided that the

The time to prevent the usurpation is

now. The way to prevent it is not by cries of peace, cubmission, business, property, but by a manly resolve to preserve at all Senator Mogron, in his place in the United hazards the established order and methods States Senate on the 13th of March, 1876, of free elections. The promoters of this scheme, be they the President incumbent or elect, be they senators, governors, or generals, are conspirators against law, order, and liberty. Opposition to them is not only a right but a duty. Resistance to usurpation is obedience to law. Standing in the door of the second century of the republic, Again, Mr. Morron, on the 21st of March, in the presence of a danger greater than ever before threatened it; representing one half of the people of Ohio, one half of the men who fought for the Union, men who love peace, but liberty more than peace, let us resolve to hand down unimpaired to our children the heritage of freedom bequeathed by our fathers. Let us follow the paths of peace while peaceful ways are open. Let us appeal to the conservative masses, press, and statesmen of the Republican party to join us in declaring that the result of the presidential election shall be ascertained according to the forms of law and the usages unbroken since the foundation of the Government, and that no man's arbitrary will, and no conspirators trampling on the law, shall seat a usurper in the chair in Washington.

> Lower James River. We are indebted to Major WHITCOMB for he annual report upon the improvement of rivers and harbors in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina in charge of Major annual report of Chief of Engineers of the United States for 1876. The report of Malor WHITCOMBE, resident assistant engi-

> neer of the United States "at Richmond," is included in this document. Major CRAIG-HILL, in introducing Major WHITCOME'S report, says that there has been, in spite of difficulties, "a marked improvement in the " condition of James river," and " it may be fairly said that the worst obstacles existing to the navigation five years ago have been either entirely removed, or are in a fair way to be at no distant day, if funds are provided as asked for."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877. SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual bour-Senator QUESENCERRY in the chair.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. GAYLE: Petition of citizens of Norfolk against the passage of a bill in relation to amending the charter of the Eastern Branch Drawbridge Company. By Mr. Wond: Bill for the relief of Obcdiali Mendenhall, of Scott county.

By Mr. PENN: Bill to authorize the supervisors of Floyd county to levy a tax for ouilding school-houses.

CONVICT LABOR. was requested to inform the Senate what de-mand has been made upon bim by internal 99; noes, I [Poindexter]. improvement or other companies, or by in-

CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM. On motion of Mr. DANIEL, the Committee on Public Institutions were instructed to inquire and report to the Senate when the lease of the State on the premises occupied by the Central Lunatic Asylum expires; at that grave one, which it is plain what price they can be bought or leased, and whether or not it is expedient to locate the asylum permanently on the present site or elsewhere.

> BUCHANAN AND CLIFTON-PORGE RAILROAD. Senate bill amending the act to incorporate the Buchanan and Clifton-Forge Railway Company came up as unfinished business. Mr. DANIEL said senators had asked for a postponement of this subject in order to better inform themselves in regard to it. More than two weeks had already been given for this purpose, and it would seem that these gentlemen had not availed themselves of it, and did not seem to be any better informed now than when the delay was first asked for. Mr. DANIEL presented a letter from the president of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, in which that gentleman denies the fact, as stated in the annual official report of the Attorney-General, that a receiver had been appointed for his company in the suit of Spiller and als vs. The James River and Kanawba Canal Company. Mr. Carrington further says that no such motion has ever been made, and says that the report that no attention has been paid by his company to this suit, and it has been permitted to go by in default, so far from this being the case, he says he had employed eminent counsel to defend

the company's interest in this cause. Mr. BLAND said he had favored the bill when it came up at the last session of the Assembly; but the Senator from Richmond been brought up at this session, admitted Company was utterly insolvent, and for that reason and from other information he had and gave three cheers, which were rereceived he could not favor it. The James undertaken to claim for the president of said, according to the allegation of the bill the Senate the sole power over the electo- of the complainants in this cause, had been bill came up on its passage he proposed to commence the battle against it in earnest. Mr. Marshall, said he was glad the gentleman who had just taken his seat had announced his line of combat. The bill was up last session and has been postponed at this for the past three weeks, and he hoped successfully to combat the gentleman's eloquence when he commenced his

battle in earnest. Mr. DANIEL, again rising, said that the arguments of the gentleman (Mr. BLAND) were certainly very novel in insisting that the company stood convicted because they tation to-day about noon upon the subject had not filed answer to the bill of allegations in this suit. He did not remember, in officially from New Orleans, through milihis experience at the bar, of knowing tary and other sources, and it was decided The assumption that the president of the where a defendant answered a bill at rules. to send a telegram to the military com-Senate may count the vote and declare the It was always customary, in the practice of mander at that post, giving the exact post-result without the assent of the House of this State, to await until the cause came up tion of the General Government in the mat-Representatives has not a shadow of sup- for trial, when leave was asked of the court port in the Constitution or in the prece- to file an answer and proceed with the case. dents of former elections. It were a usurpa- Colonel Carrington was no doubt waiting tion as gross, open, and palpable as for the to collect material with which to combat General U. C. Augur, New Orleans, La. General of the Army to name the President | these allegations, and would be heard from Mr. ALLAN called the pending question

upon the postponement of the bill. Mr. BLAND hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion for a personal explana- the Legislature is not molested. When he tion.

gentlemen wanted to settle a personal diffi- recognized.

Mr. BLAND disclaimed that he had any

created by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Bourd. On motion of Mr. GATLE, the Senate adiourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Speaker HANGER in the chair. Prayer by

Rev. S. A. Steel, of the Broad-Street Metho-

BILLS REPORTED. To refund a fine imposed upon John Bragg by the County Court of Fluvanna RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. On motion of Mr. Begart-Resolved, That the Auditor of Public

accounts be, and he is hereby; requested to furnish for the information of the General Assembly at as early a date as practicable a list of all the defaulting collectors of the State revenue from the year 1870 to the year 1876, inclusive, together with a statement of the amount due by each, and to report what teps have been taken by him in each indiidual case to secure the payment into the Creasury of the sums thus delinquent.

By Mr. MASSEY: Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Acounts be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish this House the amount of bonds, of every description whatsoever, listed in the various counties, cities, and towns of this Commonwealth in the year 1876, whether due or not from debtors residing in or out of this State.

By the same : Resolved, That the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Second Auditor furnish the General Assembly a statement showing the particular work assigned to and performed by each clerk in his respective department, the number of CRAIGHILL, being part of appendix to the hours per day required by each to do the work assigned him, and the salary received therefor; also, to state whether or not, in his opinion, there is in his department any case in which the duties now devolved upon two or more clerks could be so combined as to be performed by one without detriment to the public interest.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. TALIAFERRO of Gloucester: Resoution of inquiry into expediency of amending the law so as to prohibit prosecutions founded on information, and to provide for the selection of jurors to try felonies, misdemeanors, and civil cases without dis-

By the same: Petition of citizens of Essex county praying a repeal of the act prohibiting the taking of oysters from Russ Rock, in Rappahannock river.

By Mr. PRICE: Bill to amend and reenact the Code so as to exempt poultry from distress. By Mr. RONALD: Resolution of inquiry

into the expediency of amending the Code in relation to the price of land-warrants for waste and unappropriated lands. By Mr. TERRELL: Bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Orange and Madi-

son counties to become the purchasers of such parts of any turnpike-road as may be within the limits of said counties. THE STATUE OF HENRY CLAY. House bill appropriating \$300 for the re

pair of the marble statue of Henry Clay in the Capitol Square was taken up, and its passage advocated by Messrs. Armstrong, GORDON, and TERRELL, and opposed by Mr. On motion of Mr. Clark, the Governor Poindexter. The bill was passed-ayes, AMNESTY TO DUELLISTS.

House bill removing all disabilities in-curred by a violation of the anti-duelling law of Virginia was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Armstrong spoke against its passage,

and Mr. Popham was proceeding with a reply when the hour arrived for the execution the joint order, and the bill was passed

ELECTION OF A COUNTY JUDGE. The House, at 1 o'clock, according to order, proceeded to the election of a county judge for Roanoke county, to fill a vacancy.
Mr. Watts nominated Mr. Wingfield Griffin, and Mr. RONALD sustained the nom-

After the usual formalities the joint vote vas announced, and Mr. Griffin having received 130 votes, was declared duly elected.
The consideration of the amnesty bill was resumed, and pending its further discussion, on motion of Mr. NEELY, the House adjourned.

Louisiana Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.-About 9 clock to-night the Nicholls militia, about ,000 strong, had a review on St. Charles street opposite Lafayette Square. As they marched through the streets they were cheered by men and ladies, who thronged the galleries and waved their handkerchiefs. They were principally armed with Springfield rifles, with bayonets and cartridgeboxes, though some were armed with carbines, shot-guns, and old mns'tets; and they marched in a manner that showed they were familiar with the school of the company. After review the companies were detailed

for duty and marched off to different points. Some are patrolling the city to-night, but most of them were disbanded for the night. All ages from sixteen to sixty are represented in the militia, and all nations except Africa. As they passed the custom-house this morning on their march to Jackson Square windows on Old Levee street were filled with United States soldiers. The militia brought their guns to a carry-arms

sponded to by the soldiers. At 9 o'clock to-night the agent of the Associated Press attempted to enter the State House to interview Governor Packard, but was halted by the Nicholls, police and refused admission. Governor Packard and the Legislature are in the State-House, but the new police have refused to allow provisions to be carried inside.

[Second Dispatch.] NEW ORLEANS, January 10 .- At 5:30 A M. the city is perfectly quiet, and with the exception of a few armed squads patrolling

the streets, and white-ribbon badges of Nicholls's police, there is nothing to indicate events wiftch transpired yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night, as far as known. There is no indication of a gathering of the heated hosts of yesterday. Both sides are exceedingly reticent in regard to their intentions, and nothing is known of them outside of their trusted friends. GRANT ORDERS THE MOB TO BE DISPERSED

WASHINGTON, January 10 .- The Secretary of War and the President were in consulof telegraphic information received here ter. Accordingly the following was tele-graphed from this city:

War Department, January 10, 1877 .-It is reported that the State-House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel compliance with your orders. It is the determination of the President to see that has full knowledge of all the facts in the Mr. ALLAN said he would do so "if the premises he will decide which should be J. D. CAMERON,

[Signed] Secretary of War. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR-HIS

On the other hand, if it be decided that the vote coming from a State cannot be rejected unless both houses concur in rejecting it, then, says the New York Tribune, "the concurrent action of the two houses being the first acts that they mean to hold them were mean to hold th The pending question was control of the Ponton Printing question and the Ponton of the Ponton Printing of the Ponton Printing of the Ponton of the Ponton Printing of the Ponton of the Ponton Printing of the Ponton of the Ponto

required to reject, the president of the Sen- dan purge to it, as they did to the Louisiana | Senate refused to postpone—ayes, 16; noes, artillery, and C of the Fifth artillery—in all, 51 officers and 720 men—total, 771. Number ate, for instance, presents the Harm vote | Legislature in 1874, and to the South Caro—and the bill came up on its passage. States, excluding Texas, amount officers and men, to 3,681. Of these 1,000 are in Columbia, S. C., and a marry entil force massed at New Orleans. Nearly half of all

the troops in the South are within the State of South Carolina. The entire army roster is given at 27,004. This efty and the South included at the time of the return about one-seventh of the armed force of the coun-NEW JERSEY-THE GOVERNOR'S MES-AGE-DEAD-LOCK IN THE LEGISLATURE. I'renton, N. J., January 9 .- Governor Be ile's message was received and read in the

Legislature to-day. In that portion relating to national affairs he says the sending of troops to South Carolina was arbitrary and that the assumption of the president o the Senate to count the votes is an unheard of usurpation, and hopes it will not be In the House there is a tie. The commit-

ee of conference have thus far been unable to agree. Each party has thirty votes, which s not a quorum. The Republicans appear ed, but the Democrats did not. There being no quorum the body adjourned.

Died, on January 7th. 1877, at 5½ o'clock P. M., of diphtheria, LULA EARLE BROWN, aged nine months and cleven days, infant child of William A. and Ida Brown. If Thou shouldst call me to resign

What most I prize—it ne'er was mine— I only yield Thee what is Thine; Thy will, my God, be done. Died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Morris, in Louisa county, on the 20th December, 1876, Mrs. MARCELLA SMITH, in the seventy-Died, at his residence, in this city, on Monda night, 8th instant, Dr. FREDERICK MARN, in the

night, 8th instant, Dr. Fig. Delitick, MARN, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from St. James church TO-DAY (Thursday), 11th, at 12 o'clock. Died, in this city, on Monday, January S, 1877 B. S. ROBOSSON, house-builder, formerly of Balti

more, Md. Relatives of deceased are requested to come to Richmond to atted to his affairs. Baltimore papers please copy.

Died, at his residence, on Pine street, on the 10th of January, after a long lilness, JOHN WILLS, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Pine-Street Baptist church THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend. Died, suddenly, of apoplexy, on Tuesday morning Died, suddenly, of apopt XY, on Thesday informs at a quarter to 12 o'clock, at her residence, No. 220 Twenty-second street, Mrs. FRANCES A. DUES-BERRY, relict of Henry Duesberry, deceased. Her funeral will take place from Trinity Methodist Episcopal church THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 11 o'clock. Her friends and acquaint-arces, and those of her sons, R. H., J. M., A. B., A.

J., and E. S. Duesberry, are invited to attend. Norfolk (Va.) and Harrisburg (Pa.) papers please MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of METROPOLITAN LODGE,
No. 11. are requested to attend a stated communication of their Lodge at St. Alban's Hall THIS
(Thursday) EVENING, January 11th, at 6 o'clock,
All Master Masons in good standing are invited to
attend. By order of the W. M. S. B. JACOS,
ja 11-11th RICHMOND, January 11, 1877:

TIRGINIA HOME BUILDING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular an-mual meeting of the stockholders of this association will take place THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, January P. H. WOOLFOLK, ja 11-11# THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHUR SPRINGS COMPANY will be held a

Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, January 25th, at 6 P. M. A. N. WELLFORD, WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY. An adjoirned meeting of the WOMAN'
MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on THURS

DAY, January 11th, at 12 o'clock, at the First Bap tist church. Every member is carnestly requested to attend. ja 10-2t* MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING ONDAY the 15th of January next, at 5 o'cloc P. M., at their office, de 28-td WILLIAM A. JENKINS, Cashler.

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND,

RICHMOND, December 27, 1876.

A NNUAL MEETING.—The regular anthe nual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE UNION BANK OF RICHMOND will take
place on THURSDAY the 11th of January next, at
12 o'clock M., in the rooms over the First National
Bank.

JAMES MILLER,
de 27-td. Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

PICHMOND THEATRE. COMMENCING JANUARY 8, 1877. MME. JANAUSCHEK,

and of her matchless delineations, supported by that sterling actor MR. JOHN A. STEVENS, in the following brilliant reportoire: HURSDAY MACBETH.
RIDAY Benefit of MME. JANAUSCHEK. MARY STUART. CHESNEY WOLD MATINEE SATURDAY

Admission, 25 and 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. Evening prices, 25, 50, and 75c.; reserved seat SATURDAY EVENING—HAVERLEY'S NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS. ja 11-1t*

RICHMOND THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13TH, HAVERLY'S NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS. 16 STAR ARTISTS. 16.

EVERYTHING NEW. 6 COMEDIANS. 6. 4 SONG AND DANCE-ARTISTS, 4. THE NEW ORLEANS QUINTETTE.

Box-sheet at Wyatt's. Admission: 25, 50, and 75c. No extra charge for reserved seats. ja 11-1t' DICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION. The regular weekly solree will take place at Association Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8½ o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on application at WYATT'S music-store, No. 920 Main street. ja 11-1t

BUSINESS CHANCES. BRICK-CLAY FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, in large or small quantities, the very best ROCKETTS BRICK-CLAY. The ground can be leased for a term of years.

CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO.,

ja 11-1w Tenth and Main streets

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY, BAR AND RESTAURANT, in a first-rate locality and ng a fair business. The whole or half interest at price to suit the times. Apply to Real Estate Agent.

FINANCIAL. DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS AT

List and prices sent on receipt of stamp.
W. H. WEEKS, Banker,
ja 11-eod13t 178 Broadway, New York. ja 11-eod13t MONEY TO LEND.—We have TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LEND on unencumbered Richmond city real estate, in sums to suit. CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., ja 9-3t Tenth and Main streets.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE, in sums of \$500 to \$5,000.

> RICHARDSON & CO., 1113 Main street. 99-CENT STORE.

GO TO THE 99-CENT STORE

FOR BARGAINS.

Job lot" of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS to be sold for 50c. to close; lot" of FANCY WORK-BASKETS at 50c. (a

We have a lot of FORKS, TEA- and TABLE-SPOONS plated with nickle and then with silver, nearly equal to white metal goods, selling at the same price of our "second quality"; also, a full line of first quality (warranted);

Some splendid bargains in TABLE CUTLERY; 30 dozen MEN'S HATS, both stiff and soft; O cases SHOES, for which there is such a rush; 2 crates CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES,

In MEN'S and LADIES' GLOVES we cannot be Bargains in MERINO UNDERWEAR, at the de 30 99-CENT STORE.

CUSTOM-WORK.—BOOTS AND
SHOES made to order, guaranteed to fit, by
BOSCHEN,
5a1 509 and 511 Broad street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BLACK and COLORED SILKS, which they offer at lower prices than the same goods

A NICE ASSORTMENT

tion of our stock and prices:

CREPE LISSE RUFFLING LEVY BROTHERS'.

A NICE ASSORTMENT

FASHIONABLE BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS

which they offer at such low prices as will enable all to take advantage of this great bargain. ja 11

LEVY BROTHERS'.

LEVY BROTHERS HAVE GOOD

TABLE-DAMASK,

DOILIES, NAPKINS. TOWELS

and all sorts of HOUSEKEEPING-GOODS in nice variety, at LEVY BROTHERS'

BUY YOUR BLANKETS LEVY BROTHERS'.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS

LEVY BROTHERS', where goods are always sold at the and where the assortment is always kept up.

BUY YOUR BLANKETS

LEVY BROTHERS'. DON'T FORGET TO LOOK AT

BLACK BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS AT LEVY BROTHERS'.

1877. GOOD NEWS FOR THE 1877.

THE BARGAINS IN

NEW YEAR. DBY GOODS! DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Wishing to reduce my large stock on hand prepa ratory to taking inventory I will sell my entire stock of desirable DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., at cost for the next thirty days. As this is no humbug customers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Below will be found a list of desirable DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, &c. 100 pieces DRESS GOODS at 20c. worth 30c.; 75 pieces DRESS GOODS at 25c. worth 37c.; A large stock of DRESS GOODS in finer grades at cost to close them out.

50 pieces TYCOON REPS at 16%c. worth 25c.; large stock of CACHEMIRES, MERINOS, BLACK ALPACAS, and other BLACK GOODS ABLE-LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CUR-

GINGHAMS, BED-TICKS, and other domestic goods at cost prices. n excellent line of CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOFS, BEAVERS; WHITE, RED, GRAY. and BLUE FLANNELS; ANTON FLANNELS, CHEVIOTS, PLAIDS, &c.

BLANKETS, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, CARPETS, UN-DERSHIRTS, at prime cost to close them out. ,000 pair LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES at cost, as I have a large stock and

at low prices.

wish to close them out; lso, a large line of LADIES' and MISSES' HOSE, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, SCARFS, &c., &c .- all at the very bottom prices 50 pair LADIES' MERINO SHIRTS at \$1 a pair worth fully \$2. Give me a call on these, as guarantee them the cheapest in the city. cases best brands BLEACHED COTTONS at 9c., selling everywhere from 10 to 12c.;

00 pieces 4-4 BROWN COTTON at 81/2c. worth 10c.; and lots of other goods at cost prices for thirty days only at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S,

COHEN BROTHERS

RE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO OFFER AT THEIR

NEW STAND.

FOURTH AND BROAD STREETS,

CORNER OF

THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENTS

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., IN THIS CITY.

To be a library to the wood of the

Committee to the second and the

DRY GOODS,

They take this opportunity of thanking their friends and the public for their heretofore lberal patronage, and trust, with their present

constitution and all the second second second terminated ringers was delit when the effects All and their resulting with

SPECIAL NOTICES. CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD AT AND BELOW COST.

Having determined to move to our store on the

streets, on Broad, we will sell our entire stock of DRY GOODS at and below cost.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, and DEESS

GOODS, all have been marked down to close out our We have on hand 50 pairs WHITE and COL-ORED BLANKETS from \$2.25 to \$15 a pair.

We have a few more of those HORSE-BLAN-

Fifty pleces BLACK ALPACAS from 254, to \$1.50 CACHEMIRES, BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTHS, and other MOURNING GOODS, to be

sold at ten per ceut, less than the usual prices.

We have a few sets of FURS which will be closed CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, in great

Don't forget the place : 429 Broad street, when on can buy goods cheaper than you have eve

bought them before. We have the goods, and they SYCLE BROTHERS,

BROAD STREET.

523,

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

L. STERN & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL SELL DURING THIS WEEK

SEVENTY PAIR BLANKETS, slightly solled a Four cases remnants BLEACHED COTTON. sisting of the best brands, such as DAVOL AUBURN, WAMSUTTA, FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM, and other good cottons at three and four cents a yard less than piece-price. Don't miss this chance and secure some of the above goods which have been bought at half price at a large bankrupt sale. Remember the place is L. STERN & CO.S. 523 Broad, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL. OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that it

is more acceptable to the stomach and more easily ssimilated than any other oil. We guarantee it to be entirely pure and fresh free from rancidity, and fully possessing all of the vonderful remedial properties claimed for the best MEADE & BAKER. cod-liver oil. Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists 919 Main street, Richmond, Va

DRY GOODS. GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE.

enovated in the spring, we offer our entire stock AT COST FOR CASH ONLY for the next sixty days.

With the intention of having our store thoroughly

Our stock consists in part of the fellowing goods: DRESS GOODS of all descriptions: CASSIMERES and CLOTHS-all qualities;

> TABLE DAMASK, NATKINS, and TOWELS:

FLANNELS,

WHITE GOODS of all descriptions; CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S TAIN LACES, SHEETINGS, COTTONS, MERINO and ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR; SOLID and STRIPED HOSE for children:

BALMORALS;

NOTIONS. &c. COURTNEY & POWELL.

T OTS OF GOODS FOR LITTLE MONEY DRY GOODS AT A SACRIFICE. Some great bargains offered at JULIUS MEYER'S, 605 Broad street.

As stock must be reduced I have determined t close out large stock stylish DRESS GOODS at an elow prime cost. adles' handsome Beaver Cloaks at prime cost : Ladies' and Children's Fars at cost; Handsome Striped and Plaid Shawls at cost; 2 cases heavy Bleached Cotton, equal to Androsco gin. at 9c.;
50 dozen Embroided Bridal Corsets reduced to \$1.
regular price \$1.50; Merino and All-Wool Underwear for ladies, gentlemen, and children at prime cost; Cassimeres for men's and boys' went at cost; Gentlemen's and Boys' Cardigan Jacket below cost; Fur Trimmings, Worsted Fringes,

de., at cost; Fur Trimmings, Worsted Fringe de., at cost; Great bargains in lots of other goods at JULIUS MEYER'S. Agency Demorest's Reliable Patterns. ja 4-cod BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Just opened at LEVI HEXTER'S.

A beautifulquality PLACK and STREET-COLOR-ED TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 50c.; Haugsome BROCADE DRESS GOOD at 25c.; RICH-FIGURED REPS at 16% and 20c.; Elegant BLACK ALPACAS at 25, 30, and 35c.: Excellent BLACK CASHMERES at 50, 75c., and \$1 Real WATERPROOF CLOTHS, in Blue, Brown, Gray, and Black, at greatly reduced figures; Endless variety of LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, FELT SKIRTS, BALMORALS; LADIES, and MISSES' STRIPED HOSE, GLOYES, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES; LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS. &c. -all will be offered at great bargains;

627 BROAD STREET

We also have MRS. MOODYS PATENT ABDOMINAL CORSETS, adapted for stout ladies;
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS and CAPS and CROCHET-WORKS a speciality. Call early and New PATTERNS FOR STAMPING just received. de 4 FURNITURE GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER IN FURNITURE. Having responded to No. 805, three doors above my old stand, I have fitted up four floors, covering eighty feet in depth, and filled them with a very superior stock of Furniture, which I am determined to sell at a small advance on cost. My stock consists of all the latest styles for chamber, parlor, and diningroom; Wardrobes, Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Woodand Cane-Chairs, Cribs, Cradies, Trundle Bedstrads,

and Cane-Chairs, Cribs, Cradles, Trundle Bedstramstresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Belsters, &c., & Upholstering and repairing. Terms liberal.

J. D. GATEWOOD, 305 Broad street.

ja 4 between Third and Fourth streets. DURNITURE-NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

HABLISTON & BROTHER'S. 905 MAIN STREET. Extraordinary inducements offered to all in wall of GOOD FURNITURE.

same.

| BILL-HEADS, 87 to \$10 per ream, at | Bill-HEADS | ST to \$10 per ream, at |